

be free and independent and honest legislation on the part of the members of Congress.

"You do not know of the existence of any lobby here?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I do not," said Senator Townsend.

"Well how did you arrive at the conclusion that the President does know?" pursued Senator Walsh.

"I am not assuming that he knew," retorted Senator Townsend. "I have not intimated that he did. I thought probably you would find out about this on this committee, that that would be one of the first things you would do."

"But I understood you to say that the lobbying that had come under your consideration was some undue influence exercised by the Executive over the members of Congress."

Senator Townsend insisted that that was the case. Senator Walsh thereupon demanded that Senator Townsend name any single Senator who had been subject to the Executive influence.

"No," said Senator Townsend. "I do not want to do that, because I think you know it as well as I do. I do not want to mention them. I think there are Senators who do not believe the bill as it comes from the House is such a bill as it ought to be. That statement has been made by Democrats. It has been said by some Democrats in subcommittee meetings that they would not put sugar on the free list, that they do not believe it ought to be on the free list; but the bill being an administration measure they should feel obliged to vote for it unless they could secure a change in the Democratic caucus."

Senator Walsh, who had taken the examination of Senator Townsend in hand, was disposed to infer that Senator Townsend was criticizing the processes of the lobby committee. This Senator Townsend disclaimed, but he did regard inquiries into Executive interference as within the scope of the inquiry.

Thinks Any Influence May Be Bad.

"It is my understanding," he added, "that this inquiry was founded on the proposition that some undue influence was being exerted upon the members of the Senate and I would want to find out what that there is, because there are two sides to all these questions. It is not safe for Senators to assume because a man is in favor of a protective tariff that he is dishonest, any more than it is safe to assume that a man who is in favor of free trade is dishonest. There are two sides to the question and the influences that are exerted on either side may be equally bad."

Senator Reed endeavored to get from the witness a statement of fact regarding the Senators with whom patronage was being used as an inducement for favorable votes on the tariff bill. Senator Townsend dodged this issue, reiterating that the President's interference with the tariff measure had been variously discussed in conversations and in the press. He insisted that the question of Presidential pressure should be taken up with the Senate Democrats who were evidencing a disposition to switch from their previously stated positions on tariff questions and were lining up for a tariff bill that did not coincide with their known and publicly expressed convictions.

Still Insists He Is Right.

Senator Townsend reiterated his belief that the Presidential reference to a lobby had resulted in holding several Senators in line for the entire bill and against amendment.

At this time Senator Walsh introduced a motion which provided for the recall of witnesses who had previously testified at the hearing but of whom questions as to Executive coercion had not been asked.

Senator Nelson and Senator Cummings seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who followed Senator Townsend, understood, told the committee his personal interests affected by the pending tariff bill consisted of 200 shares of stock in the Hosiery Cotton Mill of North Adams, Mass.; 650 shares of stock in the Scotia Mills at Pawtucket, R. I.; and fifty shares of stock in the Strathmore woolen mill, another Massachusetts industry. He also owned three small farms in northern Massachusetts where hay and grain are grown and was interested in the production and sale of cranberries.

Senator Weeks was of the opinion that "no person likes to have the President make the statement that an insidious lobby is influencing the minds of Senators." The Massachusetts Senator did not think the present lobby had been engaged in a dishonest presentation of the principal facts regarding the tariff bill.

Senator Cummings, a member of the committee, testified that he owned considerable land but that it was not under cultivation and therefore not subject to tariff legislation.

Cummings Has Mines on Paper.

Then Senator Cummings confessed that from time to time he had bought mining stock. He said:

"I have paper interests in mines all the way from Mexico to Alaska. I do not believe they would be affected by the tariff bill, as I would be glad to sell them all for old paper. I also own some stock in a California oil concern that once on a time tried to compete with the Standard Oil Company. Needless to say, this stock is valueless."

Senator Cummings said he did not believe the processes of the lobby, generally speaking, had been pernicious. He did not recall any impropriety by representatives of the affected interests who had called on him.

At the morning session Senator du Pont of Delaware, after disclaiming any direct or personal interest in the power trust, told the committee he was the owner of 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation and 1,000 shares of National Biscuit stock.

"But," said Senator du Pont, "as I think that these interests are affected by possible amendments to the tariff bill I do not think I have a right, nor will I exercise the right of voting on such amendments. I do not think that ownership of shares in these industries deprives me of the right to vote on the tariff bill."

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania was another early witness. He told the committee he was owner of 1,000 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He also owns the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, a newspaper, and print paper mills. He refused to divulge the extent of his copper holdings.

This precipitated a discussion between Acting Chairman Reed and Senator Cummings in regard to the right of the committee to question a witness as to holdings unaffected by the bill. The matter was left in abeyance.

Senator Thomas of Colorado occupied three hours with a review of his



own activities and the many interviews he had held with persons interested in tariff legislation. The question of the publicity campaign of the wool and sugar lobbies, particularly the latter, Senator Thomas discussed in detail. He produced correspondence and telegrams, one batch of 145 telegrams received in a single day from various points in Colorado pleading with him to take the protectionist side in the sugar fight. He was convinced through similar phraseology in these messages and much of the correspondence that they were predicated not on the conviction of the writers, but represented fictitious opinion artificially created by the publicity campaigners.

SAYS HOME RULE GIVES ALDERMEN OLD POWER

New Act Assailed in Court as Defiance of Popular Demand in New York.

The assertion that the new home rule bill passed by the Legislature takes the chief functions from the Board of Estimate and restores franchise giving powers and other rights to the Board of Aldermen was made yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Assistant Corporation Counsel MacNulty in speaking of the new law said:

"Some one had said that the new home rule law contains 2,000 words and twice that number of ambiguities. After assiduously studying the measure for several weeks I am convinced that this estimate of its perplexities is too conservative."

Mr. MacNulty was opposing an application by Joseph O. Hammett, Albany representative of the Citizens Union, for an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from retreating superannuated city employees under the Grady pension law passed in 1911. The plaintiff contended that the new home rule law takes this power from the Board of Estimate and gives it to the Board of Aldermen.

Albert De Rooze, counsel for the plaintiff, told the court that while he could not defend the Board of Aldermen if the representative of the Corporation Counsel would not do so, he thought that the character of the Board of Aldermen has nothing to do with the construction to be put on the new law.

Assistant Corporation Counsel MacNulty argued that the home rule act operates to restore to the Board of Aldermen, without the consent of the city, jurisdiction over franchises, sales and leases of city real estate. He said this power had been taken from the Board in response to popular demand.

Justice Greenbaum reserved decision.

POISON KILLS FOUR PRIZE DOGS.

Capt. J. Taylor Williams Loses Valuable Animals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—Four valuable dogs belonging to Capt. J. Taylor Williams, widely known as a dog fancier, were poisoned last night. Strychnine had been scattered in the lot near his home on the Alexandria pike, south of Newport, Ky., and scraps of meat containing poison were found about the premises. Capt. Williams stated today he valued the animals at \$700. They were Rose of Riverview, Rosie T. Boy Prince and Captain. All were prize winners.

Revenge for some fancied wrong, Capt. Williams says, is the only reason he can assign for the outrage. A reward of \$100 will be paid for arrest and conviction of the guilty party.

WAVES \$1,200 ROLL FROM TAXI.

Lavonia and His Money Landed at Station by New Policeman.

A roll of \$1,200 in bills at the end of an arm sticking out of a taxi window yesterday caught the line of vision of James J. Cuneo, two months a policeman. He hastened to make his first arrest on command. The chauffeur, who thought the roll of the roll would be right and was being threatened by his fare's fist. At the West Forty-seventh street station a kaping lieutenant put it reverently in the officer's safe.

His owner was discharged by Magistrate Appleton in the West Side court on the ground that fares are civil matters, but he was under indictment on a bribery charge of intoxication after an afternoon in the station house. Magistrate Marsh imposed \$10 fine. He gave his name as Philip Lavonia, garment manufacturer, 233 West Twenty-seventh street. The roll was taken from his wrappers and became \$1,199.

PRaises Playwrights Here.

Arthur Hopkins Says They Have Little to Fear From Abroad.

Arthur Hopkins, producer of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," returned yesterday by the steamer Mauretania with the opinion that the American playwright had very little to fear from his European contemporaries. Mr. Hopkins said he had completed his plans for the production next season of Longfellow's "Evangeline," that he would put on a new unnamed play by Rachel Crothers in September and in October he would produce Henning Bergers play "The Deluge."

Martin Beck, also a passenger by the Mauretania, has been looking over the European capital for things for the character Mauretania with the opinion that the American playwright had very little to fear from his European contemporaries.

Lawyer Denies Bribery Charge.

Thomas R. Cullen, a lawyer of 74A Conesey street, Brooklyn, who was under indictment on a bribery charge, pleaded not guilty yesterday and gave \$25,000 bail. He was counsel for three men accused of assault and robbery and he alleged to have restored property to complainants on condition that they would not testify against the prisoners.

FRIEDMANN VACCINE UTTERLY CONDEMNED

Dr. Mannheimer Reports on the First Eighteen Cases Treated Here.

NOT A PATIENT IMPROVED

On the Contrary, He Says, Many Show Increased Ravages of the Disease.

The first clinical analysis of the condition of any of the Friedmann patients treated in this country is published in today's Medical Record. It shows that some are worse and that the disease was not checked in a single case.

The report is made by Dr. George Mannheimer and is detailed as to the nature of the patients' tubercular affliction, the symptoms subsequent to the Friedmann treatment and their present condition.

The eighteen patients whose cases are described were the first to be treated here. Dr. Mannheimer regards the Friedmann treatment in their cases to be concluded. The clinic was held on March 5 and 6.

Twelve of the cases were pulmonary and the others surgical.

Dr. George Mannheimer summarizes the entire eighteen cases as follows: "In not a single one of these cases was there definite improvement to date attributed to the vaccine. In some the disease has progressed unchecked. In no instance did the temperature return to normal. Five of the eighteen developed abscesses, four of them small and one large. I cannot determine whether the vaccine hastened the progress of the disease where it occurred."

Case 1, married woman, 40 years of age, sick fourteen years. There has been no change either way in this case.

Case 2, man 34 years of age, had pulmonary tuberculosis twelve years; result, no change.

Case 3, married woman, age 37, no improvement, but troublesome sinusitis.

Case 4, girl 21 years old, had pulmonary tuberculosis twelve years, patient is worse. I would not advise a second injection by Friedmann method.

Case 5, man 40 years old, bookkeeper, pulmonary tuberculosis for four years; result absolutely negative.

Case 6, farmer 28 years old, a man who had so much confidence in injection that he married; local infiltrate disappeared and patient is getting worse.

Case 7, showman, 23 years old, when reexamined on May 10 had lost seven pounds, but felt fairly well.

Case 8, man, 30 years old, ten days after treatment said he was greatly improved; when reexamined subjective conditions fair, but disease had advanced and is still spreading.

Case 9, man, 28 years old, four weeks after injection old peritubercular abscess opened again. Coughed up a little blood on the 22d.

Case 10, man, 28 years old, teacher, sick four and a half years, put to bed in hospital.

The result in these last four cases is so far unfavorable.

Case 11, physician, 46 years old, sick two years. The result of injection is that he coughs and expectorates more and does not look as well. As the result of this case particularly I am disgusted with Friedmann's methods.

Case 12, lawyer, 27 years old, laid up in bed since end of March with bronchopneumonia, fever, hemorrhages and appearance of bacilli. Disease not checked by vaccine.

Case 13, collector, 30 years old, result no improvement, infiltrate broke down and discharged pus.

Case 14, hospital orderly, 26 years old, tuberculosis of kidneys and bladder, no improvement, tubercle-bacilli still present.

Case 15, boy 4½ years old, a case of tuberculous lymphadenitis, which Friedmann did not consider suitable for his vaccine.

Case 16, a boy 9 years of age, tuberculosis of hip for three years; result, no change in joint condition.

Case 17, butcher, 27 years old, no improvement in neither his affected lungs or knee.

Case 18, boy 16 years old, typical case of tuberculosis of ankle; injection followed by sharp general reaction, followed by less pain and freer motion, but soon old condition returned; second injection May 26, no improvement since.

Householders in that part of Brooklyn about Marcy avenue and Macdon street were disturbed yesterday when word got about that a Friedmann institute was to be opened in the home of Dr. Elizabeth H. Muncie. This would be in open violation of the ban placed upon the use of the treatment in the city by the Board of Health.

Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the Elmer-Friedmanns, said yesterday that his clients had no intention of going against the wishes of the Health Department and denied that any Brooklyn house had been taken. The story came, he said, from the fact that Mr. Elmer had been looking at Brooklyn property with the possible intention of acquiring a place for an institute if the Board of Health withdrew its opposition. He seemed to think there was no doubt that this opposition would be withdrawn. Negotiations were opened yesterday with the department for an examination of the treatment.

It is the plan to have the present West End avenue institute open only as the general offices of the Friedmann interests in this country.

The work which is going on there is merely clerical, say the promoters of the "cure." Many handsomely dressed people drive up to the place in motors to arrange for treatments. The only place legally open for treatment in the country is the institute at Providence. Patients are being told they will be received there.

To meet the hostile criticism of the operations of the institute, Dr. G. G. Ramsbaum, director, made a statement yesterday in its defense. He said that the truth of the matter was that any physician in good standing could be instructed free of charge at the institute in the method of treatment, and treat his patients himself.

DR. STURM IN BALTIMORE.

Promises to Give Friedmann Secrets to University of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Dr. Maurice A. Sturm, formerly associated with Dr. Friedmann, came to Baltimore to-day and arranged with Dr. Madsen, chief pathologist of the University of Mary-



ALL the WAY by WATER

Passenger service for 1913 begins next Monday, June 9.

Will surpass in pleasure, convenience and splendid comfort anything ever offered before.

Leaving New York at 5 P. M., there is an enchanting sail through L. I. Sound, a glorious night's sleep at sea and an inspiring early morning sail up Boston Harbor. Arrive Boston 8.30 A. M.

The twin-screw, steel steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill are the fastest and finest merchant vessels that have ever sailed between New York and Boston.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, at 5 P. M., weekdays and Sunday. Fare \$4.00. Inside 2-berth state room, \$1.00; 2-berth outside room, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at Wharf Office, at 290 Broadway, also tourist and N. Y. Transfer Company offices throughout the city.

METROPOLITAN LINE: EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

NEW YORK to BOSTON

DERBY SUFFRAGETTE IS EXPECTED TO DIE

Operation Performed on Miss Davison, Who Was Trampled on by King's Horse.

MILITANTS IN NEW RIOT

Attempt to Stop Meeting of Balkan Delegates in St. James's Palace.

LADY CHURSTON DISAPPEARS.

Former Musical Comedy Actress Missing From London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 6.—According to the Citizen Lady Churston, formerly the musical comedy actress Denise Orme, has mysteriously disappeared. She left her home recently and has not since been heard from.

WOULD ABOLISH ESPIONAGE.

Austrian Scandal Causes Italy to Take Action.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, June 6.—In view of the recent Austrian scandal, which culminated in the compulsory suicide of an officer who, it was ascertained, had been selling military secrets to Russia, Italy will propose the international abolition of espionage in times of peace.

WIRELESS IN A CATHEDRAL.

Florence Monk Invents New System of Receiving Messages.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, June 6.—Father Alfani, director of the Florence Observatory, has invented a system of receiving radio-grams in a closed place. He experiments from the cathedral in Florence and received messages from the Eiffel Tower in Paris and Aranjuez, in Spain.

KING'S SON UNCLE SAM'S GUEST.

English Prince at Niagara Taken First Steps on U. S. Soil.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 6.—Prince Albert Frederick George, second son of the King of England, stepped on the soil of the United States for the first time today. He arrived here with the six cadets from his father's ship Cumberland, now at Quebec, and is following the precedents established by his father and grandfather. King Edward visited the Falls in 1861 and King George in 1911.

"This is my first trip to the continent," said the young Prince. "We are all having a fine time and enjoying ourselves immensely."

The militant suffragettes are behaving as though they were insane. Their impudent and dangerous demonstrations hurt the cause of womanhood. There are in England as well as in France great numbers of feminists who pursue their aims without employing the boisterous expedients to attract attention. Such practices as those adopted by the militant suffragettes savor of charlatanism and they turn our cause into ridicule.

Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women, said today: "We condemn without mercy these senseless acts. The aim of our efforts

is that men and women should be equal. The realization of the ideas of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst would provoke a revolution, of which women would be the sole victims."

ACCUSED OF POISONING SINGER.

Austrian to Be Tried at Trieste— Couple Barred From New York.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 6.—A despatch from Vienna says that Josef Klaric of Graz has been committed for trial at Trieste for poisoning a singer on the voyage to the latter place from New York.

The singer, whose name is not mentioned and who is of a good family, met Klaric, who is a Lieutenant in the Austrian reserve, at Munich in 1912. As her parents objected to their marriage the Lieutenant persuaded her to elope.

The couple went first to Yokohama and thence to New York, where in consequence of some irregularity in their papers the authorities refused to allow them to stay. They sailed for Trieste on the steamer Franz Josef I.

The singer suddenly became ill during the voyage and died.

The ship's doctor certified that the woman's death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy. The body was buried at sea. A brother of the woman went to Trieste to meet her. He was dissatisfied with the report as to the alleged cause of her death, and as a result of his statements Klaric was arrested.

70 HURT IN STRIKE FIGHT.

German Police Have Difficulty Subduing Men at Stettin.

BERLIN, June 6.—Details were received to-day of a pitched battle which was fought last night at Frauentdorf, a suburb of Stettin, between strikers and 300 armed policemen from Stettin.

The trouble arose over the killing of a striker by a non-striker and when the police arrived the fighting began, during which the police used their sabres and pistols. The strikers returned the fire.

Before the police had mastered the situation seventy persons had been wounded. Ten policemen were hurt. In some cases the injuries were of a serious nature.

MILLION CARATS FOR ANTWERP.

Diamonds From German Southwest Africa Disposed Of.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, June 6.—A million carats of German Southwest African diamonds were sold to-day to the Antwerp Diamond Syndicate, whose offer was the highest of several which had been received.

REPORT MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Fled From Raiding Mongols—Were Thought to Be Dead.

PERKIN, June 6.—The Swedish-American missionaries, including N. J. Fredstrom of Chicago, who left Patselobong, fleeing before the raiding Mongols, and were believed to have been slain, arrived safely at Saratol, in Shanai. The Chinese Government has promised to provide them with a military escort.

Terrorized Chinese settlers are abandoning their homesteads and fleeing from southern Mongolia.

Yen Shi-shan, Governor of Shanai province, is proceeding northward from Tai Yuan-fu with two divisions of troops to drive back the Mongols, who are threatening Kwei Hwa-tung and other cities in northern Shanai.

HAMMERSTEIN SIGNS CONTRACT WITH RENAUD

Famous French Barytone to Open 20 Weeks Engagement With "Don Quixote."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 6.—Arthur Hammerstein announces that he has engaged Maurice Renaud, who sang last year at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York with the Philadelphia Chicago Opera Company and is recognized as one of the leading barytones of the world, for Oscar Hammerstein's coming season. M. Renaud has been engaged for twenty weeks. He will open his season in "Don Quixote," of which Massenet has made a special version for the singer.

Oscar Hammerstein, who is still ill at his home on Riverside Drive, could not be seen last night, but at his offices in the Victoria Theatre it was said that Arthur Hammerstein had been in negotiation with M. Renaud and that word of his engagement had been expected daily.

Maurice Renaud sang through the three seasons of opera at the Manhattan Opera House. He sang the title role in "Rigoletto," "Athena" in "Thais," Escamillo in Carmen and Don Giovanni in the opera of that name.

A large part of the repertoire of M. Renaud has never been heard here. Renaud has made his success in Wagnerian roles, which he sang both at the Theatre de la Monnaie in Brussels and at the Opera in Paris. His repertoire also includes a number of French and Italian operas.

SPAIN AWAITS ROYAL STORY.

Court Moves to La Granja Palace, Which Is Very Quiet.

MADRID, June 6.—Because the Spanish royal family is soon to number seven the court to-day moved to La Granja Palace, which is very quiet and high above the sea.

Queen Victoria Eugenia, who was Princess Ena of Battenburg, was married to King Alfonso XIII. on May 31, 1906, and they have two sons and two daughters, the youngest 18 months old.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE TWO FLAGS"

GRAND OPENING of the new

BUN JAN

MANDARINE RESTAURANT

TODAY

At 151-1 Broadway, cor. 46th St. ONLY PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

VALUABLE LADIES' SOUVENIRS the first two weeks.

BEST CHINESE COOK IN AMERICA

CAFÉ SERVICE MUSIC

GARPET CLEANSING

RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS Largest in the World. Every detail.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.

270 Broadway, cor. 46th St., N. Y. Phone 3240. 1000

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VAN